APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/833,236	04/10/2001	Raffaele Sena	60592-300101	3006

7590	01/27/2005

Brian R. Coleman
Patent Attorney
Perkins Coie LLP
P.O. Box 2168
Menlo Park, CA 95026-2168

EXAMINER
TRUONG, CAM Y T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2162	

DATE MAILED: 01/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondenc address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>22 October 2004</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *111,112 and 114-119* is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *111,112 and 114-119* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *10 April 2004* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
   application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The applicant has amended claims 111, 117-119 and canceled claim 113

in amendment filled on 10/22/2004.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 111, 112, 114-119 has been

considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant argued that Alam does not teach decomposition of the multi-

media files for later re-conversion into a desired format. Alam teaches step 1814

determines that there are remaining blocks in the sub-page. Blocks in the sub-

page are words, lines and paragraphs for conversion blocks of the sub-page into

intermediate format blocks. The above information implies that the system

decomposes each sub-page automatically without involving user's interaction

(col. 16, lines 4-6; col. 2, lines 12-21).

Drawings

2.   A descriptive textual label for each numbered element in these figures

would be needed to fully and better understand these figures without substantial

analysis of the detailed specification. Any structural detail that is of sufficient

importance to be described should be shown in the drawing. Optionally,

applicant may wish to include a table next to the present figure to fulfill this

requirement. See 37 CFR 1.83. 37 CFR 1.84(n)(o) is recited below:

"(n) Symbols. Graphical drawing symbols may be used for conventional

elements when appropriate. The elements for which such symbols and labeled

representations are used must be adequately identified in the specification.

Known devices should be illustrated by symbols which have a universally

recognized conventional meaning and are generally accepted in the art. Other

symbols which are not universally recognized may be used, subject to approval

by the Office, if they are not likely to be confused with existing conventional

symbols, and if they are readily identifiable.

(o) Legends. Suitable descriptive legends may be used, or may be required by

the Examiner, where necessary for understanding of the drawing, subject to

approval by the Office. They should contain as few words as possible."

The drawings are objected to because all elements or boxes in figs 1, 2, and 7-

14 have no labeled. Thus, these elements do not give a viewer to fully

understand without substantial analysis of detailed specification.

Claim Objections

3.   Claims 111 and 117-119 are objected to because of the following

informalities: The phrase "each selected output device" in page 2, lines 15-16;

page 4, lines 19-20; page 5, lines 6-7, lines 21-22, is unclear whether which

output device is selected. Appropriate correction is required.

        Claims 112, 114-116 are dependent on claim 111 respectively; thus, they

are objected on that basis.

        Claim 114 is objected to because of the following informalities: The word

"and" in page 3, line 8 should be written as "or" . Appropriate correction is

required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5.   The language of claims 112 and 116 appear to be an attempting to

employ the Markush style of claiming alternative limitation. The term

"comprising" in page 2, line 19; page 3, line 14 is not proper when used in

Markush style claiming MPEP 2173.05(h).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

6.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

7.   Claims 117 and 119 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.101 because the

language of the claim raises a question as to whether the claim is directed

merely to an abstract idea that is not tied to a technological art, environment or

machine which would result in a practice application producing a concrete,

useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35

U.S.C 101.

As regarding to:

Claim 117 recites "a multi-media conversion and integration system" that

is not tangible in combination with further explanation as to the deficiencies.

Thus, claim 117 is merely abstract idea whereby "automatically converting each sub-components into corresponding intermediate format components; integrating said intermediate format components into a single output presentation file corresponding to each target format of said plurality of target formats" is being processed without any links to a practical result in the technology arts and without computer manipulation.

Claim 119 recites "a multi-media conversion and integration system". However, the language for the claim represents to a software that is planed to perform functions. Thus, the body of claim 119 is a software system that is not tangible and in combination with further explanation as to the deficiencies.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9.   Claims 111, 112 are 116-119 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alam et al (or hereinafter "Alam") (US 6336124) in view of Thum et al (or hereinafter "Thum") (US 6616700).

As to claim 111, Alam teaches a computer-implemented method for converting multi-media content into a plurality of target formats (col. 6, lines 40-48; col. 5, lines 21-35), the method comprising the acts of:

"receiving one or more input multi-media content files" as determining if there is any other input documents or input files. A document or file can contain image and text and/or image, animation, sounds and/or music. The above information shows that the system has received input files or documents to determine. The input documents or files are represented as multi-media content files (col. 6, lines 33-34; col. 6, lines 65-67; col. 22, lines 16-18);

"automatically identifying multi-media type primitive components in each of said plurality of input multi-media files" as reformatting process 1800 may include determining sub-page or paragraph break in a document and subdividing the document into sub-pages. Since when the system determines sub-pages of a document, the system identifies sub-pages of a document by using a program and without user's interaction; thus, the system identifies sub-pages or paragraphs of a document automatically. This process may determine sub-pages in input documents or files (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 32-33; col. 15, lines 56-58; col. 22, lines 16-18);

"automatically decomposing each of said multi-media type primitive components into sub-components" as step 1814 determines that there are remaining blocks in the sub-page. Blocks in the sub-page are words, lines and paragraphs. The above information implies that the system decomposes each

sub-page automatically without involving user's interaction (col. 16, lines 4-6;

col. 2, lines 18-20);

"automatically converting each of said sub-components into corresponding

intermediate format components" as converting the data representing a

document to the intermediate format. The system group data that includes

words, lines and paragraphs into one or more intermediate format blocks in an

intermediate documents. The above information shows that the system convert

blocks of documents into corresponding intermediate format blocks. The

intermediate format blocks are presented as intermediate format components

(col. 2, lines 12-21);

"integrating said intermediate format components into a single output

presentation file corresponding to each target format of said plurality of target

formats" as intermediate format document is received by a converter which

converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output

format may be for example, HTML, or XML. The above information shows that

the system can convert the intermediate format blocks to the output format

document corresponding to different types of formats XML or HTML. XML and

HTML formats are represented as target format (col. 2, lines 16-18; col. 6, lines

24-27).

Alam does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "adjusting said output

representation file to fit bandwidth requirement of each selected output device".

Thum teaches there is need to re-purpose video content for representation

catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display

capabilities and different bandwidth requirements. The above information implies

that the system adjusting content of video to fit bandwidth requirements for

various devices before displaying the content (col. 3, line 67; col. 4, lines 1-5).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Thum's teaching of there is need to re-

purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having

widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth

requirements to Alam's system in order to display presentation of a document on

various output devices properly to a user's requirement.

As to claim 112, Alam teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said multi-

media type primitive components include on or more primitive types selected

from a set of primitive types comprising: audio primitive type; video primitive type;

animation primitive type; text primitive type; picture primitive type; graphic

primitive type; and supporting primitive type" as text document is represented as

text primitive type (col. 6, lines 34-35).

As to claim 116, Alam teaches the claimed limitation "includinging one or

more acts selected from a set of acts comprising:

"checking said one or more input multi-media files for viruses and errors;

performing de-virusing on said one or more input multi-media files, if needed;

performing error-correction on said one or more input multi-media files, if needed;

using one or more data recognition algorithms for identifying said multi-media

type primitive components; adding presentation support information for

integrating said intermediate format components; adding timing information for

integrating said intermediate format components" as virus detection program is

executed to detect for the presence of viruses in the in put document. The

method 300 determines the input document is not in a format supported as an

input format. The above information shows that Alam teaches one act of

checking input document for viruses and errors (col. 20, lines 14-25; col. 5, lines

45-50).

As to claim 117, Alam teaches a multi-media conversion and integration

system as (col. 2, lines 16-18), the system comprising:

"an input handler for de-virusing, correcting, updating" as a virus detection

program is preferably executed to detect for the presence of viruses in the input

document. If document containing a virus, the document may be repaired (col.

20, lines 14-20). Preferably, process 2500 may determine if any of such

executables contained in the original input document is supported by the output

display device. If the certain of such executables is not supported by the output

display device, process 2500 may remove such embedded executables to avoid

error messages. Removing such embedded executables to avoid error

messages is represented as correction (col. 21, lines 17-22). The document

repository generated by process 2600 may be used in conjunction with input-

output format converter including the display reformatting function. Reformatting

is represented as updating (col. 22, lines 32-34). The above information shows

that the system has included an input handler for repairing viruses in input

document, removing embedded executables to avoid error messages and

reformatting;

"a publishing manager module for controlling and scheduling conversion

and integration processes associated with producing a final output file

corresponding to each target format of a plurality of target formats" as to convert

a input document from an format to one or more output formats such as RTF,

HTML, TIFF and XML as target formats, first converting the input document to an

intermediate format at a set 402. Finally, the intermediate format is then used to

generate the output data in one or more output formats at step 404. In the step

404, includes step 1102 that includes 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208 and 1210 to

product the final output file. The above information shows that the system has

included a publishing manager module for controlling an scheduling conversion

and integration processes 1202, `104, 1206, 1208 and 1210 to produce an final

output (figs. 11 &12, col. 12, lines 53-55; col. 13, lines 5-35);

"a translation module for: automatically identifying multi-media type

primitive components in each of said plurality of input multi-media files" as

reformatting process 1800 may include determining sub-page or paragraph break

in a document and subdividing the document into sub-pages. Since when the

system determines sub-pages of a document, the system identifies sub-pages of

a document by using a program and without user's interaction; thus, the system

identifies sub-pages or paragraphs of a document automatically. This process

may determine sub-pages in input documents or files (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 32-33;

col. 15, lines 56-58; col. 22, lines 16-18);

"automatically decomposing each of said multi-media type primitive

components into sub-components" as step 1814 determines that there are

remaining blocks in the sub-page. Blocks in the sub-page are words, lines and

paragraphs. The above information implies that the system decomposes each

sub-page automatically without involving user's interaction (col. 16, lines 4-6;

col. 2, lines 18-20);

"automatically converting each of said sub-components into corresponding

intermediate format components" as converting the data representing a

document to the intermediate format. The system group data that includes

words, lines and paragraphs into one or more intermediate format blocks in an

intermediate documents. The above information shows that the system convert

blocks of documents into corresponding intermediate format blocks. The

intermediate format blocks are presented as intermediate format components

(col. 2, lines 12-21);

"integrating said intermediate format components into a single output

presentation file corresponding to each target format of said plurality of target

formats" as intermediate format document is received by a converter which

converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output

format may be for example, HTML, or XML. The above information shows that

the system can convert the intermediate format blocks to the output format

document corresponding to different types of formats XML or HTML. XML and

HTML formats are represented as target format (col. 2, lines 16-18; col. 6, lines 24-27);

"an output device building module for adapting and routing said final output to corresponding output devices" as intermediate format document is received by a converter which converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output format may be for example, HTML, or XML. The output format document is sent to a user or the requesting device. The requesting device can be PDA. Since the system contains many output devices such as PDAs. Thus, the output format document can be displayed or corresponding all PDAs. The output format document is represented as final output corresponding to all PDAs. The above information shows that the system has included an output device building module to route the output format 534 as final out (fig. 5, col. 20, lines 4-5; col. 20, lines 45-50).

Alam does not explicitly teach "compressing one or more input multi-media files; wherein adapting includes adjusting said output representation file to fit bandwidth requirements of each selected output device". Thum teaches compression techniques have been applied to digital video (col. 1, lines 17-18). Thum also teaches there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements. The above information implies that the system adjusting content of video to fit bandwidth requirements for various devices before displaying the content (col. 3, line 67; col. 4, lines 1-5).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Thum's teaching of compressing digital video and re-purposing video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements to Alam's system in order to reduce the amount of storage capacity and bandwidth required to store and transmit digital video and display representation of a document on various output devices properly to a user's requirement.

As to claim 118, Alam teaches a computer-readable medium carrying one or more sequences of instructions for converting multi-media content into a plurality of target formats, wherein execution of the one or more sequences of instructions by one or more processors causes the one or more processors to perform (col. 6, lines 33-50; col. 5, lines 21-35), the method comprising the acts of:

"receiving one or more input multi-media content files" as determining if there is any other input documents or input files. A document or file contains image and text and/or image, animation, sounds and/or music. The above information shows that the system has received input files or documents to determine. The input document or files are represented as multi-media content files (col. 6, lines 33-34; col. 6, lines 65-67; col. 22, lines 16-18);

"automatically identifying multi-media type primitive components in each of said plurality of input multi-media files" as reformatting process 1800 may

include determining sub-page or paragraph break in a document and subdividing

the document into sub-pages. Since when the system determines sub-pages of

a document, the system identifies sub-pages of a document by using a program

and without user's interaction; thus, the system identifies sub-pages or

paragraphs of a document automatically. This process may determine sub-

pages in input documents or files (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 32-33; col. 15, lines 56-58;

col. 22, lines 16-18);

"automatically decomposing each of said multi-media type primitive

components into sub-components" as step 1814 determines that there are

remaining blocks such as words, lines and paragraphs in each sub-page. The

above information implies that the system decomposes each sub-page

automatically without user's interaction (col. 2, lines 12-21);

"automatically converting each of sub-components into corresponding

intermediate format components" as converting the data representing a

document to the intermediate format. The system group data into one or more

intermediate format blocks in an intermediate documents. The data represents

as a document that includes blocks. Since the system group data into one or

more intermediate format blocks without involving user's interaction; thus, the

system convert the data or blocks of document into corresponding to

intermediate format blocks automatically (col. 13-17; col. 16, lines 4-6).

"integrating said intermediate format components into a single output

presentation file corresponding to each target format of said plurality of target

formats" as intermediate format document is received by a converter which

converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output

format may be for example, HTML, or XML. The above information shows that

the system can convert the intermediate format blocks to the output format

document corresponding to different types of formats XML or HTML. XML and

HTML formats are represented as target format (col. 2, lines 16-18; col. 6, lines

24-27).

Alam does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "adjusting said output

representation file to fit bandwidth requirement of each selected output device".

Thum teaches there is need to re-purpose video content for representation

catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display

capabilities and different bandwidth requirements. The above information implies

that the system adjusting content of video to fit bandwidth requirements for

various devices before displaying the content (col. 3, line 67; col. 4, lines 1-5).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Thum's teaching of there is need to re-

purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having

widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth

requirements to Alam's system in order to   display content of a document on

various output devices properly to a user's requirement.

As to claim 119, Alam teaches a multi-media conversion and integration

system (col. 2, lines 16-18), the system comprising:

"means for receiving one or more input multi-media content files" as

determining if there are any other input documents or input files. A document or

file contains image and text and/or image, animation, sounds and/or music. The

above information shows that the system has received input files or documents

to determine. The input document or files are represented as multi-media

content files (col. 6, lines 33-34; col. 6, lines 65-67; col. 21, lines 16-18);

"means for automatically identifying multi-media type primitive

components in each of said plurality of input multi-media files" as reformatting

process 1800 may include determining sub-page or paragraph break in a

document and subdividing the document into sub-pages. Since when the system

determines sub-pages of a document, the system identifies sub-pages or

paragraphs of a document by using software and without user's interaction; thus,

the system identifies sub-pages or paragraphs of a document automatically. This

process may determine sub-pages in input documents or files (col. 15, lines 56-

58; col. 22, lines 16-18; col. 7, lines 54-55);

"means for automatically decomposing each of said multi-media type

primitive components into sub-components" as step 1814 determines that there

are remaining blocks in the sub-page. The above information implies that the

system decomposes each sub-page automatically (col. 16, lines 4-6);

"means for automatically converting each of sub-components into

corresponding intermediate format components" as converting the data

representing a document to the intermediate format. The system group data into

one or more intermediate format blocks in an intermediate documents. The data

represents as a document that includes blocks. Since the system group data into

one or more intermediate format blocks without involving user's interaction; thus,

the system convert the data or blocks of document into corresponding to

intermediate format blocks automatically (col. 13-17; col. 16, lines 4-6).

"means for integrating said intermediate format components into a single

output presentation file corresponding to each target format of said plurality of

target formats" as intermediate format document is received by a converter which

converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output

format may be for example, HTML, or XML. The above information shows that

the system can convert the intermediate format blocks to the output format

document corresponding to different types of formats XML or HTML. XML and

HTML formats are represented as target format (col. 2, lines 16-18; col. 6, lines

24-27).

Alam does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "means for adjusting

said output representation file to fit bandwidth requirement of each selected

output device".

Thum teaches there is need to re-purpose video content for representation

catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display

capabilities and different bandwidth requirements. The above information implies

that the system adjusting content of video to fit bandwidth requirements for

various devices before displaying the content (col. 3, line 67; col. 4, lines 1-5).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Thum's teaching of there is need to re-

purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having

widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth

requirements to Alam's system in order to display content of a document on

various output devices properly to a user's requirement.

10.   Claim 114 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Alam in view of Thum et al (or hereinafter "Thum") (US 6616700) and further in

view of Hillberg et al (or hereinafter "Hillberg") (US 6775678).

As to claim 114, Alam teaches the claimed limitation "automatically

adapting said single output presentation file corresponding to each target format

for viewing by a third party using different networking technologies, including

wired, guided or line-of sight optical, and radio frequency networking over any

networking including a wide area network, a local network, and wireless network,

a pubic switched telephone network, and Internet" as the output document is sent

or delivered over the network to the user or the requesting device. Network 2304

such as the Internet or an intranet may also connect to output devices such as

PDAs, laptop computer, desktop computer, cellular telephones and pagers. The

above information shows that the system can convert the intermediate format

blocks to the output format document corresponding to different types of formats

XML or HTML and the output document is viewed by a user by using different

networking technologies. A user is represented as a third party.   XML and

HTML formats are represented as target formats (figs. 24&27; col. 20, lines 1-7;

col. 20, lines 49-50).

Alam does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "radio frequency

networking over any network". Hillberg teaches communication media includes

wired media such as a wired network or direct wired connection, and wireless

media such as radio frequency (col. 4, lines 50-54).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Hillberg's teaching of communication

media includes wired media such as a wired network or direct wired connection,

and wireless media such as radio frequency to Alam's system and Thum's

system in order to allow a user to hear and view information on Internet at the

same time.

11.   Claim 115 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Alam in view of Thum et al (or hereinafter "Thum") (US 6616700) and further in

view of Lickiss et al (or hereinafter "Lickiss").

As to claims 115, Alam and Thum disclose the claimed limitation subject

matter in claim 111, except the claimed limitation "requiring monetary

remuneration in exchange for converting said multi-media content into said

plurality of target formats". Lickiss teaches a PIC Change Fee check box 268

which when selected indicates that the carrier customer pays the PIC fee to

convert the ANI to its CIC (col. 14, lines 5-10).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Lickiss's teaching of a PIC Change Fee

check box 268 which when selected indicates that the carrier customer pays the

PIC fee to convert the ANI to its CIC to Alam and Boucher in order to allow a

seller to receive payment of a user after converting format of a file.

Conclusion

12.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Stinger teaches conversion a document into different formats (col. 1, lines 14-

20). This subject matter is relevance to claims 111 and 117-119.

Contact Information

13.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Cam Y T Truong whose telephone number is.

(571) 272-4042. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Firday.

         If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax

phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned is 703-872-9306.

         Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from

the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information

for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public

PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through

Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-

direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-

free).

Cam-Y Truong
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2162